

Taber Free Press

Provincial Library

VOL. II, NO. 23

TABER, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1908

\$1.50 YEARLY

Drs. Lang & Leech

PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, ACCOUCHEURS
Consultations: 9 to 12, 2 to 5; 7 to 8
W. H. LANG, M.D. West second st. north.
G. W. LEECH, M.D. 2nd door E Union hotel
Office: Alberta Drug & Stationery Store

R. P. Wallace, B.C.L.

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public
Solicitor for the Eastern Townships
Bank Loans and Insurance

Dr. William Norwood

DENTIST
Graduate of Chicago College of
Dental Surgery
OFFICE: Alberta Drug & Stationery Store

Doric Lodge, No. 31

A.F. & A.M. G.R.A.
Meets Tuesday
evening before the full
moon in the Masonic
Hall, Main Street.
Visiting brethren
cordially welcome.
J. T. STEPHENSON, W.M.
A. P. VEALE, Sec'y.

TABER LODGE

No. 23
Meets every Thursday Evening in
Douglas Block, Main St., at 8 o'clock.
Visiting Brethren always welcome.
H. P. MUNRO, N.G.
T. BULLOCK, R.S.

W. BRUSH CRUBB

Insurance: Fire, Life, Accident
Reeves Traction Engines.
REAL ESTATE

McLellan & McIntyre

GENERAL BLACKSMITHS
Practical Horsehoers
Satisfaction Guaranteed
Shop Opposite Reliance Trading Co

TABER

FLOUR & FEED
STORE

Try LETHBRIDGE NEW MILL
UNION MADE FLOUR

South Side of Track, opp. Depot
Public Scales in connection

BERT SUTTON

PROPRIETOR

SHIELLS

Tinware Graniteware, Dairy Supplies
Pumps, Pipes, Fittings
Bath Tubs, Sinks & Plumbing Goods
Bicycles and Bicycle Sundries

BEST Equipped SHOP in the WEST
for the manufacture of all
kinds of sheet metal goods,
barrels, tanks, spoutings, etc.

Hot Water, Furnace & Steam Heating

General Tinmithing

Bicycle Repairing

SHIELLS THE STOVEMAN

Custom Regulations

Respecting the Free Admission of Animals

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF STOCK

On July 1st there came into effect new regulations regarding the custom entry of animals imported into Canada for the improvement of stock. Hereafter all certificates of registration which were apparently genuine were accepted by custom officers for the purpose of free entry. Under the new regulations either a Canadian certificate of registration or an import certificate, as the case may be, is presented.

Canadian certificates of registration must be presented at the port of entry for the following classes, and breeds:

CATTLE:
Shorthorn, Ayrshire, Hereford, French Canadian, Galloway, Aberdeen-Angus, Red Poll, Jersey, Guernsey and Holstein.

HORSES:
Clydesdale, Hackney, Shire, Percheron, Thoroughbred, Belgian and French Canadian.

PONIES:
Shetland, Welsh, New Forest, Polo and Riding, Exmoor, Connemara and Hackney.

SWINE:
Yorkshire, Berkshire, Tamworth, Chester-White, Poland China, Duroc-Jersey, Essex and Victoria.

SHEEP:
Shropshire, Lincoln, Oxford Down, Dorset, Southdown, Hampshire and Leicester.

The Canadian records for all the above-mentioned breeds, with the exception of that for Holstein cattle, are conducted under the Canadian national system in the office of the Canadian National Records, Ottawa. The Holstein Record is located at St. George, Ont. In making application for the registration of an imported animal the foreign certificate of registration, in addition to the usual application, must be forwarded.

There are from time to time animals imported in Canada of breeds for which there are no Canadian

records, but which are recorded in books of record of one of the following recognized foreign associations:

HORSES:
Suffolk Horse Society (Great Britain), Cleveland Bay Horse Society of Great Britain and Ireland, Yorkshire Coach Horse Society of Great Britain and Ireland, American Morgan Register Association, American Saddle Horse Breeders' Association, American Trotting Horse Register Association, Commission des Agriculteurs du France (French Draft), Commission des Stud Book des Chevaux de Demi-Sang (French Coach), Landwirtschaftlichen Hauptverein für Ostfriesland (German Coach), Zuchtverband des Sächsischen Zuchtgebiets (German Coach), Verband der Züchter des Oldenburger eleganten Seidenen Kutschpferdes (German Coach), Verband der Pferdezüchter in den Holsteinischen Meersch (Oldenburg).

CATTLE:
Highland Cattle Society of Scotland, Kerry and Dexter Herd Book (Dublin, Ireland), Sussex Herd Book Society (Great Britain), Pollled Durham Breeders' Association (United States), National Pollled Hereford Breeders' Association (United States).

SWINE:
Large Black Pig Society (Great Britain).

SHEEP:
Suffolk Sheep Society (Great Britain), Kent and Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association (Great Britain), Cheviot Sheep Society (Great Britain), Wensleydale Long-wool Sheep Breeders' Association (Great Britain), Black Face Sheep Breeders' Association (Great Britain).

GOATS:
British Goat Society.

ANSES:
Societe Central d'Agriculteur des Deux Severs (France) Stud Books of Jacks and Jennets of Spain.

To secure free custom entry for an animal so recorded it is necessary to forward to the Canadian National Records, Ottawa, the foreign certificate of registration. The Accountant of the Canadian National Records will return to the importer the foreign certificate, to which will be attached an import certificate, which will be authority to the custom officer to admit the animal duty free. A nominal charge will be made by the National Record for this service.

If further information is desired such will be supplied on application to the Accountant, National Live Stock Records, Ottawa.

German Girl Beheaded

Freiburg, Saxony, July 22nd.—Greta Bier, the 18-year-old daughter of the Mayor of Freiburg, was beheaded last night sometime between dark and dawn in punishment for the murder of the man to whom she was engaged to be married.

The executioner of this young woman reached the city late last night. He carried a thin, long box containing the axe with which he did his work, and brought with him also a handbag with a suit of evening clothes. The wearing of this garb is an official requirement of the sombre occasion. The preparations for the execution at the prison had been completed and the man did his work quickly and then privately departed from Freiburg as quietly as he had come. The executioner is an anonymous person who was sent down here from Dresden on the announcement that the King of Saxony had refused to pardon Greta Bier for her crime.

Telephone For Taber

Local and Long Distance Line

BEING INSTALLED

Will Have Line Working In Six Weeks

The work of construction of the government local and long distance telephone system was started here Tuesday and is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. It is intended to have the line in operation in about six weeks. Mr. E. A. Morrison, who is superintending the work, and Mr. Griffith, manager, made a canvass of the town for subscribers, and they tell us they have already secured enough to put the line on a paying basis from the start. The rates charged are \$20 a year for a residence telephone and \$30 a year for a business telephone. They made arrangements with the Alberta Drug & Stationery Co. and the central office will be located in their store. The telephone means much to the people of Taber, and it will not be long before there will be a large local exchange in operation. The business men will appreciate the benefits of connection with the neighboring towns.

Old Folks Celebration

Annual Gathering

The old folks of Taber held their annual celebration on Friday, July 17th, at the L.D.S. Meeting House, commencing at 2 p.m., which was a grand success. All seemed to enjoy themselves thoroughly. A fine, spicy programme was got up and well rendered by all participants, as follows:—

Congregational singing; invocation, Mr. Samuel Wing; congregational singing; address of welcome, Bishop R. A. VanOrman; musical selection, Mrs. Davis; quartet, Mr. Birch and company; reading, Mrs. Quill; duet, Miss Reba and Sarah Haines; recitation, Mrs. Eliza Hansen; comic song, Mr. Geo. Birch; instrumental music, Mrs. Davis; comic reading, Mrs. Lizzie Pierson; song, Mr. John Easthope; quartet, Mr. Geo. Birch and company; instrumental music, Mr. Weaver; congregational singing.

All who had crossed the mark of 50 were seated on the stand. The oldest gentleman present was Mr. Goodman Goodmanson, 66 years of age; the oldest lady being Mrs. Anderson, 80 years of age.

After the programme a nice dainty lunch was served to all present. All seemed to be out for a good time and they had it. They engaged in dancing at night, intermingled with music and songs. Altogether it was a time long to be remembered. God bless the old folks of Taber.

For the Hot Weather

OUR THREE LEADERS

Foot Powder: Cures those sore, tired, tender, aching, sweaty or swollen feet. Price 25c.

Lime Juice: Pints, 25c.

Fly Pads: 3 in packet, 5c.

The Alberta Drug & Stationery Co.

BRICK STORE ROUGH STREET

Eastern Townships Bank.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000 RESERVE, \$1,800,000

37 branches and agencies in Canada. 48 years in operation

General Banking Business Conducted

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED

Drafts Sold in all parts of the World

Money orders payable in any bank in Canada (Yukon excepted) United States, England, Scotland, at following rates

\$5 and under, 03 \$10 to \$30, 10c

\$5 to \$10, 06 \$30 to \$50, 15c

Impossible to lose your money in transmitting it by this method

Taber Branch, C. E. Moe, Manager

"The Pioneer Merchants"

"A Talk on CORSETS."

It has been demonstrated, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that

Bias Frilled Corsets

Are THE BEST in the World

BIAS FRILLED CORSETS are not only unique in construction, but are built upon a plan that entirely does away with the discomfort attendant upon the wearing of any other make of corsets.

ABOUT THE PRICE

Some women don't mind how much they spend

On a Pair of Corsets while others are more careful

To suit all

We have BIAS FRILLED CORSETS

From \$1 Up

YOU may be fitted with a pair from \$1.00 to \$3.25

The Taber Trading Co., Ltd.

We give the BEST TERMS in Taber on all FARM MACHINERY

Agents for International Harvester Co. Best Machinery on the market

SEE US BEFORE BUYING

Ervine & Todd

E. C. JONES

Painter, Paper Hanger, Sign-Writer. Estimates free

Agent for the famous Best Vapor Gas Light Co.

Notice to the Public

The undersigned builders and contractors are prepared to furnish plans and specifications for buildings of all kinds and sizes. Address them at the Taber Hotel.

McKellar & Wildman

Builders and Contractors

The Difference

He stood beside the altar,
And his face was grave and sad;
She stood beside the altar
With a smile both sweet and glad.
But why this awful difference
Between the man and maid?
Her clothes were made to order,
While his were ready-made.

NO NEED OF THE DIFFERENCE WITH YOU

When We Make To Order FROM \$16.50 UP

A. Potter & Co

Tailors, Clothiers and Outfitters TO MEN WHO KNOW

COULD NOT ATTEND HOUSEHOLD DUTIES

A Broken Constitution Rebuilt, After Doctor Failed, by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Hundreds of women feel the same as Mrs. George Cook, of Welland, Ont., felt five years ago. "All run down," with nervousness, troubled with headaches, and a terrible weakness, that tired feeling, explains the condition. Mrs. Cook tells her story in the following words:

"Mrs. George Cook, Welland, Ont., states: 'It gives me much pleasure to recommend Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. For five years I was troubled with nervousness, tired feeling, headaches, and a terrible weakness. I was so miserable that I could not attend to my household duties. During this time I was a great sufferer, and became much emaciated. 'I was treated by a good doctor, with no change for the better. A friend advised me to try Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, which I did, and in a short time was able to get on in health. After using six boxes of this precious medicine I was sound and well. I shall always recommend Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, for I believe it saved me from years of misery. I am now feeling better than I have for ten years.'

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, the great blood-builder and restorative, 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers of Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Write for Dr. Chase's 1908 Calendar Almanac.

It Wasn't.

The customs of military service require officers to visit the kitchens during cooking hours to see that the soldiers' food is properly prepared. One old colonel, who let it be pretty generally known that his orders must be obeyed without question or explanation, once stopped two soldiers who were carrying a soup kettle out of a kitchen.

"Here, you," he growled, "give me a taste of that."

One of the soldiers ran and fetched a ladle and gave the colonel the desired taste. The colonel spat and spluttered.

"Good heavens, man! You don't call that stuff soup, do you?"

"No, sir," replied the soldier meekly. "It's dish water we were emptying in, sir."

A Pill that Proves its Value.—Those of weak stomach will find strength in "Parment's Vegetable Pills," because they serve to maintain the healthful action of the stomach and liver, irregularities in which are most distressing. Dyspepsia, indigestion, and other ailments are cured by the use of these pills, which are sold everywhere. They have afforded relief from many ailments, and have effected cures in ailments of long standing where other medicines were found unavailing.

Stage Managers.—The girl that takes the part of the sleeping beauty in the show can't go to sleep. "Business Manager. Why not?" "She ate a Welsh rabbit and she can't sleep!"—Yonkers Statesman.

FOUND HEALTH FOR ALL CHILDREN

Disease attacks the little ones through the digestive organs. Baby's Own Tablets are the best thing in the world for all stomach and bowel troubles of children. They act quickly and are absolutely safe. If necessary the Tablets can be crushed to a powder or dissolved in water. Mrs. Wm. F. Gray, St. Edmunds, P.E.I., says: "I know of nothing to equal Baby's Own Tablets for the cure of stomach and bowel troubles. I cannot speak too highly of this medicine and do not feel safe without a box of Tablets in the house." Buy by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"Colonel, who was the bravest man you ever knew?" asked the beautiful girl.

"He was a cook in my regiment."

"A cook?"

"Yes. He always tasted the soup before he dished any of it up for the rest of us."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Minard's Liniment, used by Physicians.

Two Highland farmers met on their way to church. "Man," said Donald, "I was wondering what you will be asking for your bit sheep over at your stead."

"Man," replied Donald, "I was thinking I'd be wanting 50 shillings for that sheep."

"I will take it at that," said Donald, "but, oh, man, Donald, I am awful surprised at you doing business on the Sabbath."

"Business?" exclaimed Donald. "Man, selling a sheep like that for 50 shillings isn't business at all; it's just charity."

DOODS' KIDNEY PILLS

KIDNEY DISEASE.—MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, AND OTHER AFFECTIONS OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

W. N. U. No. 622.

ATE HIS FILL.

The Sharp Traveler Had His Money's Worth and Gained the Coach.

There was a coach that used to run between Nola Chucky and Paint Rock, a matter of some forty miles. For lunch the coach stopped at a halfway house in the town and here a good fifty-cent meal was put out—cake and pie, coffee and tea and all the odds men you could mention.

But the landlady of the halfway house had a mean little secret dicker with the driver, whereby as soon as the travelers had paid for their lunch and got fairly settled to it a call would come for an immediate start. So off they'd all go, grumbling. They'd have paid for 50 cents' worth of food and only eaten, you see, about 5 cents' worth.

But along came one day a traveler with a sharp, bright eye. The landlady found this chap some ten minutes after the coach had started on again still tucking in pie and ham at a terrible rate.

"Why, man," he said, "you're let the coach go without you."

"I know it," said the traveler calmly, "but too blessed hungry to stop eating."

Suddenly the landlady's face paled. "Good gracious," he said, "all my silver's gone!"

It was too. Not a knife, fork or spoon was left except the sharp eyed man's.

He said as he kept on eating that he had noticed a suspicious looking character among the passengers, a man with a red beard, a hump and a limp, oh, very suspicious!

The landlady sent a bootler off to overtake the coach and bring it back. In about forty minutes the coach returned. Then the sharp eyed man came forth, wiping his mouth. But he made no effort to identify the suspicious looking passenger. Instead he got aboard the coach, took his seat and said calmly:

"Thanks, landlady, for the good food. You find forty minutes and things in the coffee-pot. Now, driver, off we go again."

PAYING BY CHECK.

References Required to Open a Bank Account in England.

"I like the American custom of carrying the most money in the pocket," said D. H. Lieben, a retired banker of London. "In England gentlemen and business men carry very little money with them. Nearly everything is paid for by check, except, of course, money enough to pay the small incidental expenses of a day."

"If you find a store to buy a hat, he does not pay money for it, but gives a check. If he is dining at a public place, he very likely pays for his meal with a check. The system of credit in England is different from that in this country, and the mere fact that a man has an account in a bank serves to give him standing."

"One cannot open an account with a bank in England merely by carrying money to the bank and depositing it. He must have two first class references before a bank will accept his account, and these references are given by means that the person giving it would endorse or stand for the person to whom it is given."

"A reference in England means more than a mere phrase. Checks on banks in England cannot be obtained for the mere asking, and a man must have an account in order to get checks from any bank. They cannot be picked up on bank counters or in public places."

"Private accounts in English banks are not accepted unless they are paid for, the general charge being \$50 a year. There are one or two banks in England which discriminate so carefully in the acceptance of accounts that when a person is fortunate enough to be permitted to open an account with them he can get credit in any city in England or the continent of Europe."

Disease Has Freaks.

No medical man needs to be told that even disease has its freaks and that recovery has occasionally been brought about by means inexplicably trivial. One of the most remarkable of these unaccountable eccentricities of disease took place at Haver, in Westphalia. "I was not accepted unless they are paid for, the general charge being \$50 a year. There are one or two banks in England which discriminate so carefully in the acceptance of accounts that when a person is fortunate enough to be permitted to open an account with them he can get credit in any city in England or the continent of Europe."

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Between Fifty and Sixty. The sixth decade of life has been most prolific in human achievement and man's worth has been the present status of the world's affairs had these ten years of individual life never existed.—W. A. N. Dorland in Century.

Brought the Tears. "Have you seen De Murky's latest little piece? It's the most pathetic thing he has ever done."

"No, but I've seen Von Dawber's 'Horseshed Rider.' Nobody can look at it without crying."

Arranging Matters. "Here is a map of the route we shall take."

"Did you make two of them?"

"No. What for?"

"So none will be able to overtake us and forgive us."

THE LONE STAR RANGERS.

Courageous Men Who Are Loyal Guardians of the Law.

"When in Austin, Tex., a few weeks ago," said J. D. Hoxey of Memphis, Tenn., "my attention was directed to a party of about a dozen men—big, husky fellows—most of them under thirty years of age, who were tramping along Congress avenue, not in a swaggering, but with a kind of rolling, soldierlike gait that seemed to differentiate them from ordinary citizens."

"They had on broad brimmed somers, blue woolen shirts and high heeled boots, and I would have taken them for cowboys but for the big six shooter and cartridge belts that were strapped about their waists. This led me to surmise that they were members of the celebrated ranger force, and it turned out that they were. Their peculiar walk came from spending so much of their time on horseback."

"The Texas rangers are a pet institution, for they are a body of men who are ready to brave death at a minute's notice and who are the most loyal guardians of law and order any state or nation ever employed. Utterly fearless of peril, they will go after any cattle thief of the western plains or the smuggler of the Rio Grande or any in district court rooms with their hands on their Winchester to preserve the peace at some murder trial, the hearing of which would bring on fresh tragedies, even before judge and jury were it not for their presence."

"Occasionally a ranger gets killed in the performance of his duty, but it is far more frequently the case that it is the bad man or rustler who tries an argument with the mounted officer that gets him quietus from the muzzle of a death dealing gun. There is not a man in the force who is not a dead shot, and the rustler that appears before them rarely wants to bring matters to that point where the deadliest aim gets the decision."—Baltimore American.

An Unusual Bit of Weaving.

Robert Reid, the artist, is about to attempt an unusual feat in the way of "weaving" in the near future. He is going to direct of taking down from the ceiling of the great hall on the second floor of the demolished hotel two circular mural paintings that he did for the hotel about fifteen years ago. Decorations of this kind are first painted on canvas in the same manner as any ordinary oil painting and then are fastened to the wall surface by a "paste" of white lead. When the artist is satisfied, the canvas practically becomes a part of the wall, and that is where the difficulty of removing a decoration of this kind comes in. The "weaver" who is to do the work for Mr. Reid is no more certain that he will be able to get the two panels off without damaging them than when the artist was both are hoping for the best. In spite of the number of years the decorations have been on the ceiling they will preserve their original brilliancy of coloring.—New York Press.

Count the cups and count the cost. Much is saved by using "Salada" Tea. Sold only in sealed packages, never by peddlers or in bulk.

"I think," said the merchant, "I'll have to fire your friend Paul. I never saw anyone quite so lazy."

"Slow in everything, is he?"

"No, not everything. He gets tired quick enough."—Philadelphia Press.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Centuries have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family and also in my stable for years and consider it the best medicine obtainable.

Yours truly, ALFRED ROCHAV, Proprietor Roxton Road Hotel and Livery Stables.

And She Is Proud of It. Two ladies were luncheon together one day when one, who is a member of the Colonial Dames, said to the other: "Why do you not join the Colonial Dames? You surely must be eligible."

"Oh, yes," responded her friend, "I forget just now the name of my ancestor, but I know we have been ascending for many years."—Lippincott's Magazine.

Gold. Gold in its pure state is only a trifle harder than lead and very much softer than copper, silver, platinum, zinc or iron.

As a consequence of this it is alloyed with copper or silver, and both these metals are often used.

Without the gold could be practically useless for the purpose to which it is generally applied.

Feline Fishers. The ancient Egyptians used to fish with cats on the Nile. The animals were trained to enter the water and seize the fish, which were then taken away by the fishermen.

The Rat in Paris. Parisians have found a way of turning the rat into a profitable commodity. In that city there is a rat pound. It is a deep walled pit, in which some thousands of rats are kept. A dead horse is thrown into this pit at night, and the rats, which were at the bottom, come up to the surface of the sea. Once a month there is a general staving of rats by gas. The rats are sleek and plump and their hides are in excellent condition. These skins are removed and treated and eventually are made into "kid" gloves.

The New China. There is no longer any doubt, our Shanghai correspondent tells us, that the old order of thought which has guided the lives of countless millions in the Chinese empire through a long succession of centuries is passing away forever. The movement in favor of western education has become irrevocable.—London Times.

Black Watch. Black Plug The Chewing Tobacco of Quality.

W. N. U. No. 622.

WHEN YOU COME TO THE ROOF PUT ON OUR FAMOUS EASTLAKE METALLIC SHINGLES

Lightning has no effect on them. They are absolutely fireproof. Rain and snow—heat and cold—can't rust, crack or warp them. The perfect fitting side lock (exclusively Eastlake) makes the roof absolutely leak-proof, and cost of putting on much less.

OUR GUARANTEE.

We guarantee Eastlake Metallic Shingles to be made of better material, more scientifically and accurately constructed, to be more easily applied, and will last longer than any other Metal Shingle on the market. Our guarantee is absolute. Our Shingles have been made since 1885.

Eastlake metallic Shingles are made either galvanized or painted. They are handsome in design, attractive on the house and last a lifetime. Our cheapest grade will last longer and costs less than the best wooden shingles. Our best Metallic Shingles make as superior a roofing to wooden shingles, tin, slate, etc., as those were to sod roofs. Let us send you the proof. Write us. Complete information free.

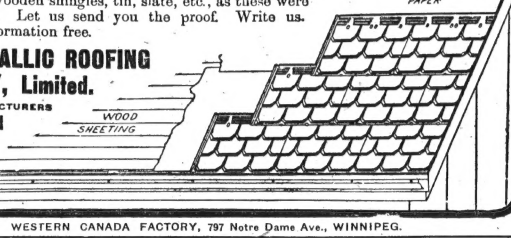
THE METALLIC ROOFING COMPANY, Limited.

MANUFACTURERS

WOOD SHEETING

Toronto and Winnipeg

40



WESTERN CANADA FACTORY, 797 Notre Dame Ave., WINNIPEG.

SHEFFIELD PLATE.

History of This Now Very Rare and Valuable Ware.

Sheffield plate differs from all other plated ware in that the plating was done on the sheet metal before the article was shaped. Before and since then plating of various sorts has been applied only to the finished piece, as in our electroplating process. Moreover, the plating was done on copper, while modern base metal is usually composed of an amalgam of copper, nickel and zinc.

Furthermore, it is possible for the collector to secure examples of early Georgian and so called Queen Anne work in Sheffield plate, while the rarity and high money value of silverware of that period make its acquisition extremely difficult. Sheffield plate historically and artistically is as worthy of a place beside old china and old mahogany as is old silverware.

In 1722 one Thomas Boleaver of Sheffield, England, described in the histories as an "ingenious mechanic," accidentally fused some silver and copper while repairing a knife. He began experimenting, seeking for a method of plating copper with silver for the manufacture of small articles. In 1745, together with Joseph Wilson, he set up a factory for the manufacture of buckles, snuffboxes and knife handles.

Joseph Hancock soon got hold of the secret and, perfecting it, demonstrated that it was possible to imitate the finest and most richly embossed silverware. Settling in Sheffield, he started the manufacture of all sorts of domestic pieces. Beginning modestly with buttons, he soon branched out into silverware for the rolling process. Other manufacturers followed his example, and Sheffield plate soon began to replace pewter on the tables of the English middle classes. Altogether we know of twenty-three important manufacturers of this ware.

The industry flourished until the middle of the nineteenth century, and so few pieces of copper rolled plate were made after that time that they need not concern the collector. Electroplating was discovered or invented by a medical student of Rotherham, near Sheffield, and the new process was patented on March 25, 1840. By 1850 the new ware was on the market everywhere, and the industry had been virtually exterminated—Country Life in America.

French Family Statistics.

The number of French families—that is to say, non-bachelors—with or without children is estimated at 11,315,000. Of this total 1,804,720 families have no children, 2,946,171 have one child, 2,061,978 have two children, 1,645,425 have three, 987,392 have four, 596,758 have five, 327,241 have six, 182,998 have seven, 91,729 have eight, 44,728 have nine, 20,639 have ten, 8,306 have eleven, 3,508 have twelve, 1,437 have thirteen, 554 have fourteen, 249 have fifteen, 79 have sixteen, 34 have seventeen, 15 have eighteen, 6 have nineteen or more.—Republique Francaise, Paris.

The Rat in Paris. Parisians have found a way of turning the rat into a profitable commodity. In that city there is a rat pound. It is a deep walled pit, in which some thousands of rats are kept. A dead horse is thrown into this pit at night, and the rats, which were at the bottom, come up to the surface of the sea. Once a month there is a general staving of rats by gas. The rats are sleek and plump and their hides are in excellent condition. These skins are removed and treated and eventually are made into "kid" gloves.

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'Way Back In '51

people first began to use Eddy's Matches, and the "Sulphur" was the brand then made.

To-Day

half a century and seven years later, people still are using Eddy's, and more than ever.

EDDY'S "TELEGRAPH"

are the surest and most speedy Sulphur Matches manufactured. They are now put up in neat and attractive slide boxes, holding about 500 matches. Three Boxes to a Package.

Always, Everywhere in Canada, Ask For Eddy's Matches

BEECHAM'S PILLS

are the best remedy for a deranged stomach. They are a safe and gentle laxative; a reliable cure for obstinate Constipation, Bilious Attacks, Sick Headache and all disorders arising from a Weak Digestion, sluggish Liver or clogged Bowels. Beecham's Pills

Give Quick Relief

and are a world-famous medicine for the cure of these prevalent complaints. Their cost is a trifle; their use—a duty. For your health's sake, insist on Beecham's Pills. They do more for your body than any other remedy. Known and used by hundreds of thousands all over the globe.

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England. Sold by all Druggists in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes 25 cents.

SHREDDED

Try a Seasonable Diet and Give Your System a Chance.

Shredded Wheat with strawberries will be found wholesome, appetizing, and much more nutritious than meat, also with raspberries, peaches and other fresh fruits.

It Will Tone Up Your Liver and Stomach.

Sold by all grocers.

WHEAT

Giving Children Medicine

MOST children object strenuously to taking medicine, and so the promise of future reward can make them submit patiently to the present discomfort. Where the child has a marked aversion to any special form of medicine, as is often the case, there is no reason why this form should be insisted on. If the remedy can be as easily prepared in another, it is often possible to disguise the unpleasant taste, by mixing with some other thing, such as chocolate or peppermint-scenting, with a pronounced taste as possible.

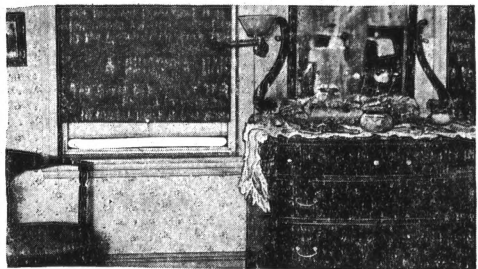
Where no concealment is possible, it is best to get the child used quickly. Do not let the child sip the medicine, if it is liquid, but insist that it be swallowed, in one gulp. Try to divert the mind for a few seconds for this half the struggle is over.

Have a nurse or a child who is old and pride in his ability to swallow anything without water, and almost to welcome the anxious draught if it will give him an opportunity to display his belated "valour." Institute a sort of race between the child and the clock, to see in how short a time the medicine can be swallowed. If the child has a speed record as one of the children of the house.

The exceptional child who is above all things, should be encouraged in knowing the exact action of the medicine, and in watching the chemical changes through which it passes from the ever-present cause of disease.

Protector Frame for Fly Paper to be Placed Near Window

FIGHTING FLIES AND MOSQUITOES



Flies Will Seek a Ray of Light

If You Would Talk Well

DON'T speak in a low, monotonous voice. Conversation is like a song. It needs pronounced accent and a great variety of intonations to keep up a sustained interest.

Don't tell long stories of personal experience. One who has the habit of making personal recitals takes the lion's share of conversation and doesn't give the listener a fair chance.

Don't ask trifling questions. Don't air your prejudices. Neither contribute to the grace of conversational art, the essence of which should be sympathy.

Don't talk of melancholy or gruesome matters. Give the talk a happy turn. Don't ride conversation too hard. Leave breathing space in the talk. It is not essential that every moment that two people are together should be filled with a flow of words.

Don'tadden and hinder the conversation by being too accurate over details. Don't go back and add appendices to a subject after you have once left it. If the subject was not closed to your satisfaction, no matter.

Don't run one story into another. When you have told a good story stop short in order that its effect may tell. A good story should be set off by a blank or dull space in the talk.

Don't make a point of agreeing with every speaker; the real test of conversation lies in just enough difference of opinion to bring out the strong points of two people's character. There is nothing more genial than the warmth of friendly discussion which never rises to anger.

Don't harp too long on one string. Change to another topic before the one in hand is quite thrashed out. To turn the conversation gracefully is like reversing in the waltz, a nice point of skill.

Don't affect a milted style of conversation. The longest words are by no means the best words. Eagerly idioms and colloquialisms have a directness and terseness that commend themselves to the really good talker.

How to Clean Gloves
MOST women seem to think that the whole duty of glove-cleaning is comprised in scrubbing silk and linen ones with soap and water and applying benzine or gasoline to the kid variety. As a matter of fact, every sort of glove requires a different method of cleaning. Here are a few of them:

Chamois leather gloves should never be washed in very hot water, as the heat tends at once to shrink them. It is also bad for chamois leather to have soap rubbed upon it, and the gloves should be washed in a nice leather made of lukewarm water and good soap jelly or powder in which a pinch of borax has been placed to soften the water.

Black kid gloves should never be washed, but when they begin to look dirty and dingy they should be laid with an application of olive oil and black ink. The gloves should be placed upon the hands and the oil applied with the fingers and the feet. The white and light kid gloves, apply the benzine with a small toothbrush rubbing well into the grain of the leather. Instead of attempting to clean very fine and expensive gloves one's self, send them to the cleaner, who will be responsible if anything happens to them, and will probably do them better than you could at a trifling cost.

Choosing Corsets

THE first thing to be taken into consideration is proportion. If a woman is absolutely grotesque for a short waist, to wear stays that give her a long waist, if nature has made her long-waisted, she should choose a corset that raises the line of her waist an inch or more, otherwise the shortness of her waist is emphasized, and she is anything but graceful in effect.

A very common error is in wearing corsets that are too long over the hips. Some women seem to think that their hips are tightly laced their figures are not what they should be. This, of course, is true of women whose hips are disproportionately large, but others should wear corsets that are short over the hips, so that from the waist line there should be a gentle curve out. It won't be necessary to draw in the waist so much if the hips are left free.

Don't choose corsets when you have a cold or feel in any way ill, for the figure is not at its best then.

Nothing is so ugly as to see a stout woman drawn in to fashionable waist line, with large protruding hips, and a stomach obviously pushed down out of place. Sacrifice the waist even at the expense of the hips, and hold in firmly the lower organs.

The stays should be firmly laced below the belt, be fairly loose at the waist, and quite loose above. It is false economy to have but one pair of corsets, but it is astonishing how many women practice it. Two at least are necessary, and there are better ones for morning, and there are better ones for evening, and there are better ones for work, and there are better ones for sleep, and there are better ones for travel, and there are better ones for all.

If you change your dress in the evening, change the corset with the dress. If not, wear one pair all day and another the next, and keep their shape. Then carefully roll them up, first straightening gently, but firmly, the figure's swelling.

Do not accustom yourself to leaving off your corsets when tired or hot in the evening. Wear them looser if you like, and when you are really ill keep an old but well-fitting pair, but do not let the middle-aged instinct to fling and uncorset yourself. It accounts for more backaches, back figures than you realize.

When putting on your corset pull it well down before beginning to lace it. Make sure that the waist is in its proper place, and don't ride up at waist as much as generally the case with a careless woman. The whole effect of a corset, no matter how good, is spoiled by this.

A pretty, trim figure is by no means difficult to obtain. Nor are expensive corsets an absolute necessity. Luck, grace and ease can do wonders, and if a woman's income is such that she can afford to have her stays made to order, she is to be congratulated. But she must not despise over ready-made, and those costing less than \$5 at \$10.

It is a great mistake to think it is ever necessary to lace. It is always unnecessary and always harmful. More ruined digestion, more red noses, more weak heads and often more agonies of pain around the heart have been caused by this than by anything else.

THERE are many persons who actually dread the approach of summer because of the insect pests the coming of the season entails. "I never enter a restaurant from June to September," says one business girl, plaintively, "because of my dread of flies in the food."

And there are not plenty of us who theoretically, if not practically, agree with her.

Since, however, we cannot banish from this earth the flies and mosquitoes who especially darken the summer for us, the next best thing is to study ways and means of keeping them away from our immediate vicinity.

The first point to consider is their elimination from the house. Of course, flypaper is a great convenience, but it is not infallible, and those who object besides to sticky masses of struggling flies, both on humanitarian and artistic principles, will hail with joy any method which will leave the insects alive and absent.

Flies, like bats, are attracted to the light. Early in the morning, then, open wide every window of your house, and let the sunshine stream in. Then "shoot" the flies toward the window until you are satisfied that they have all left. As you close the windows except for a little space from the bottom, pull the shades down the same distance, and how the shutters.

In this way you may even live without screens, for they will not be of service until evening brings the mosquitoes, and are not absolutely necessary even then. Two of the fragrant Chinese pastels stuck into each window-frame will leave you quite secure from unwelcome attentions.

If you must still cling to screens and flypaper, however, try the device shown in one of the illustrations of this article. It consists of a small double screen lined with flypaper, to be placed at the bottom of a half-opened window. Since which ever way the insects move they find a solid wall of stickiness, the screen catches them, in common parlance, "coming and going."

But it is in the open air that our suffer most, especially from mosquitoes. In New Jersey, where the "bloody animal" is most rampant, every porch has a portion enclosed with fine wire netting, whither the family retire when conditions outside become too harassing. Pastels are of great assistance here, also. Their odor is obnoxious to the mosquito, though very pleasant to human beings.

SOME REMEDIES OBNOXIOUS
The same cannot be said of most of the remedies with which we are admonished to cover ourselves, in order to avoid attacks. Some few there be who enjoy the perfume of camphor and pennyroyal and citronella, but for the majority the remedy seems as bad as the disease. They are all most excellent for the purpose, however.

A lump of camphor placed on the pillow, for instance, will insure a peaceful night. So will pennyroyal or citronella, rubbed on the face and arms before retiring. And liquid camphor sprinkled freely through the room will drive away not only mosquitoes, but most other insects as well.

Several other things are good temporary alleviations, though there are, as many alleged cures as there are for sickness! Tobacco smoke is excellent; so one should keep away from lights

and be sure that no sugar or other very sweet substance is left out. It is said that the insects are even affected by colors, and statistics seem to prove the assertion. Yellow and dark blue are the colors they most hate, and they fly to red and white.

The humble, blundering fly is appalled by none of these things. It is almost impossible to keep him away from the scene of his activities except by stout, finely wired screens, or the morning chane heretofore described.

A good idea, and one often neglected, is to start the year right by going round the house during the fall housecleaning and sweeping off the flies who collect for their illumination on the chandeliers. One would think that this would be done as a matter of course, and yet it is surprising how many otherwise careful housewives neglect it.

TO CURE THE BITES

When one has already fallen subject to the wily mosquito, pure aqua ammonia (chartworm) is the best thing for the bites. It will sting badly at first, but it will remove the itching, and the swelling will soon disappear. This is also good for the large, stinging sandflies, though frequent the beaches at seaside resorts.

It is, in fact, the only thing that will cure their painful bites, though the first thing to do is to wash off the salt water, which increases the stinging. Witch hazel and liquid camphor are other excellent remedies for mosquito bites. They should be well rubbed on with a soft clean cloth.

In many old-fashioned families one will find the food which has not yet been served covered with a round lid of wire netting, with a metal knob. It is, in fact, the only thing that will keep flies from falling into the food. They come in all sizes. So, by taking a little pains, one may easily rid one's self of the only really annoying feature of summer—the insect pest.

Sprinkle Pennyroyal on Pillow Before Retiring

Decollete Frocks and Picture Hats in Favor



Spangled White Hat Topped with Picture Hat of Pink

Gainsborough Effect in Black and White

Particularly Becoming to a Young Race

Extremely Becoming

THE demi-decollete gown has reappeared. With it has come the picture-hat fashion of the Gainsborough hat

and the low-necked blouse—a trick this is generally becoming. This combination is now seen at the delightful half formal occasions in which one may not go in the full deco-

lete toilet; for it must be understood that with this latter a hat is considered as an easily had article.

As for the smart evening hats, it is in the least difficult to distinguish them from the severe street hats of the present season.

Among these evening hats the plumed topped ones naturally come first and are the favorite type.

Among these evening hats the plumed topped ones naturally come first and are the favorite type.

PICTURE POST CARDS

Our new lines by Raphael Tuck & Sons and other leading manufacturers are the best ever shown in Taber.

A special purchase of Alberta and B.C. View Cards should be seen by all.

We have over 50,000 cards to choose from at prices from 2 for 5c; up.

Westlake's JEWELLERY AND STATIONERY Store

THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1908

LOCALS

W. A. Aubin is at Lethbridge this week.

Bruce A. Noel of Portland, Oregon, is in town to-day.

K. J. Ayres was a Medicine Hat visitor to town Saturday.

H. W. McLeod and J. H. Soans of Medicine Hat are in town.

Dr. W. H. Lang and S. B. Mitchell were in Lethbridge Tuesday evening.

Chas. H. Hotchkiss of Claresholm, license inspector, was in town Tuesday.

Try a dish of our ice cream, it is made from pure cream.—Taber Bakery. 18-4f

W. C. Simmons, M.L.A., of Lethbridge, was in town Friday and went to Grass Lake.

T. W. Piper of Dutton, Ont., is in town to-day. We understand he purposes buying land in this vicinity.

The Dominion Government has granted a subsidy of \$3,200 a mile to the Macleod, Cardston and Montana Railway, running a distance of 45 miles from Macleod to the boundary.

Mr. Dorman of the Calgary Herald still dropped in to see the Free Press Monday. He is studying the crop situation in Southern Alberta. After looking over the Taber district he says the crops are equal to anything he has seen elsewhere.

Quon Yen, aged 59, a Chinaman, who was cook at the Royal Hotel, died suddenly Wednesday night. He was ill only one day and a half. His body was sent to Lethbridge for burial. We understand he has relatives both at Medicine Hat and Lethbridge.

Mr. Neil C. Sinclair of Blenheim, Ont., is in town to-day. We understand he is selling out his lands in Ontario and will invest here at Taber. The Taber district is one of the attractive parts of Alberta and Mr. Sinclair thinks it one of the best sections he has seen.

LOST.—One brown mare branded B.O. on left thigh; one roan mare branded B.O. on left thigh; one iron grey horse branded B.O. on left thigh; one brown or black horse branded B.O. on left thigh; one bay mare branded B-2 on left thigh. Finder will be suitably rewarded on returning same to Joseph Garrick, Taber, Alberta. 18-8f

Mr. A. D. McGugan and Mr. Jas. McGugan of Rodney, Ont., were in town Tuesday. They are taking a trip through Western Canada, and are delighted with the country and the excellent crops. They drove out through the Taber district with Mr. McWilliams of Regina, Sask., who is accompanying them, and they were surprised to see so much fine grain in such a new country.

"Faust" never loses its attraction for theatre-goers, if one may judge by the large audiences that are greeting the performances all along the line. It is one of the stage classics, and, with the spectacular electrical features, makes it appeal strongly to all classes. One never tires of the sorrows of beautiful Marguerite or the weird fascination of "Mephisto." The play is too well known to need special description. An added feature on route this season with Porter J. White's "Faust" is a trained choir of seven voices for the great cathedral scene. The performance will be given here on Friday night, July 31st, at the Taber Opera House.

C. W. Card of Raymond was in town Saturday visiting friends.

Mrs. Kidd and daughter, Miss Kathryn, returned home from Winnipeg Monday morning.

Alex. Thorburn has lost four of his valuable horses and offers a reward for their recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. Shiels and Mr. and Mrs. McBrayne attended the great Norris circus at Lethbridge, Friday.

Mrs. J. T. Stephenson left Sunday for Banff where she will join Mrs. G. C. Millar and spend a pleasant holiday.

Mr. and Robt. Wellington and Mr. and Mrs. J. B. White were at Lethbridge Friday attending the circus in that city.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. C. Millar left last week on a holiday trip to Banff. They expect to be away for a month or six weeks.

Mrs. James Taylor and Mrs. Tenery, who have been attending the exhibition at Winnipeg, returned home Wednesday morning.

Mrs. E. P. Miller of Reliance left Friday night for Elko, B.C., on a camping holiday with Mrs. W. W. Douglas and Mrs. (Dr.) Lang.

Miss Bessie Patten and Master Boba Patten of Little Current, Ont., arrived Sunday morning and are visiting their aunt, Mrs. W. A. M. Bellwood.

Hear the trained choir of seven voices in the cathedral scene with Porter J. White's "Faust" at the Taber Opera House on Friday night, July 31st.

Miss Dowser, who has been teaching here for the past two years, has resigned her position. We understand she has accepted a school in New Ontario.

Mr. John McNeely of Medicine Hat was in town Wednesday. We understand he has secured an elevator site here and will start to build right away so that he will be ready to handle this fall's crop.

Mr. Frank Peterson of Minneapolis was in town Wednesday. He was accompanied by Mr. Nicholas Lethbrach and Mr. Oscar Wenger of Cardia, Wis., who purpose purchasing lands from him near Taber.

Mr. C. E. Moe, manager of the Eastern Townships Bank, left Saturday morning for his home at Sherbrooke, Que., where he will spend three weeks' holiday. Mr. McPherson is acting manager until his return.

Mrs. (Dr.) Leech and children returned home Monday from Winnipeg where she had been visiting friends. All will be pleased to see Mrs. Leech home again and so greatly improved in health from her trip.

LOST.—One brown horse branded L.L. on left thigh; one bay horse branded T.L. on left thigh; on bay horse branded >-< on left shoulder; one sorrel horse branded. All four top clipped. Finder suitably rewarded on returning or giving information as to whereabouts of same to Alex. Thorburn, Sec. 32, 19, 19, or to John Connor's livery stable, Taber. 33-2tp

Local to Start From Coleridge

A report comes from Coleridge that the C.P.R. are re-organizing their traffic between Medicine Hat and Coleridge. Among other reported changes is one that the Lethbridge local will start from Coleridge instead of the Hat as it does now. The recent accident has brought this piece of track strongly before the attention of the authorities, and the C.P.R. will either double-track that line or cut off a part of the traffic.

The people of the Hat have been unable to induce the company to run the Spokane Flyer down to their city.—Herald.

Convention Call

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

The 24th annual session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will convene in the Legislative Council Chamber, city of Halifax, province of Nova Scotia, beginning at 10 o'clock, Monday morning, September 21st, 1908, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

The approaching visit to the maritime provinces marks another important epoch in the history of the congress. For years our efforts have been centralized in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and we have had a more or less perfunctory alliance with the extremes East and West until two years ago, when our 22nd convention was held in Victoria, B.C., followed by the holding of our last convention in the city of Winnipeg, the Gateway to the West. Both these conventions proved successful beyond our most sanguine expectations and has established a closer bond of unity with our Western fellow-workers for the future, the importance of which cannot be over-estimated. It is only fair, therefore, that this meeting should take place in the East and that our brothers there should receive the encouragement of a large attendance of delegates from all the other provinces, and all organizations in the West entitled to representation should make a special effort to elect and send representatives to Halifax regardless of the financial outlay.

The Congress Executive, acting in conjunction with the Halifax Executive, is making a special effort to organize the maritime provinces and good progress is being made by our organizers. The executives and the organizer cannot do it all even with the best will in the world, and we ask the officers and executives of all organizations to whom this "call" is addressed to get busy NOW. Do not defer action until Labor Day rolls around and depend on whether it will rain or shine to finance the trip of your representative. Get ready busy at once, and if your treasury is not financially strong run an excursion or put on an entertainment with a view to making some money. This will let the general public know, too, that you are still alive and a working factor in the community.

IMMIGRATION.

The one outstanding feature of the past year has been the effect of immigration upon trade conditions. Every industrial centre in Canada has been influenced by the large number of arrivals, and this, combined with the financial hesitancy, has brought home to every workman the importance of dealing finally and emphatically with the whole subject. Mr. W. R. Trotter, whom the congress sent to England to bring home to the English people the real labor condition existing in Canada, will present the report of his work and such recommendations as his study of the question may suggest. If this question has affected your living and working conditions in the past or is likely to do so in the future, would it not be money and time well spent to send your own accredited representative to Halifax to devise ways and means to effectively check for the future the machinations of the Employers' and Manufacturers' Unions, the hooking agents of the steamship company and the Salvation Army from flooding this country with skilled mechanics, who will remain in idleness unless they act as strike-breakers or work for starvation wages? The report of our parliamentary representative will explain the bearing of Canadian legislation and regulations upon the subject.

The last session of the Dominion Parliament has furnished its quota of important matters to be considered by organized labor, including 8-hour legislation, co-operation, senate reform, amendments to the Election Act, to provide for a public holiday on polling day, old-age pen-

sions and many other interesting items that will be submitted in the report of our parliamentary solicitor.

In no other year have the provincial executives had such notable events to chronicle. Great progress has marked the year just past and a spirit of enthusiastic resolve permeates the movement from Halifax to Victoria. A rousing and record-breaking convention is to be the result.

The report of the executive will contain recommendations of great and immediate moment.

The growth of independent political thought has been most marked and further suggestions for a consolidation of supporters of independent political action will come before the congress in convention.

The awakening of the workers has come! Renewed efforts by all hands in every industrial centre in Canada should be put forth with a view of making the coming convention in the city of Halifax the largest and most enthusiastic ever held since our congress was first organized, a quarter of a century ago.

Fraternally yours,

ALPHONSE VERVILLE, M.P., President;
JAMES SIMPSON, Vice-President;
P. M. DRAPER, Secretary-Treasurer.

Raymond Sugar In Demand

Last Year's Output

Entirely Sold

People Still "Licking Their Chops for More."

The people everywhere are calling for Raymond sugar and there is not a pound to be had. While the cry is a most welcome sound we very much regret the fact that we cannot answer it in the affirmative. It is not the institution that is lacking in its ability or capacity to supply the demand, it is the lack of the raw product, the sugar cane. The Sugar Company could not have a stronger endorsement for their sugar than the fact that last year's output is entirely sold, and still the people, like Dickens's Oliver Twist, are "licking their chops for more."

We want to indulge in a little figuring to show you of the rapid growth of the sugar trade for the last twelve months.

The output in 1906 was 4,673,300 pounds. On July 16th, 1907, there remained of this output just exactly 2,700,000 pounds. The output in 1907 was 4,292,900 pounds. The complete output of 1907 is sold and the 2,700,000 pounds which were left over from 1906.

In other words, since last October (a period of about eight months) we have sold almost 7,000,000 pounds of sugar—that is, about one pound of sugar for every man, woman and child in the Dominion of Canada.

Outside of the local trade—and all the stores in Cardston, Magrath, Stirling and Raymond are out—the Sugar Company could ship another ten cars if they had the supply. This would make another 300,000 pounds.

The local trade will probably be tied over for a little while by a supply that will be provided from the re-screenings which are going on at the refinery at the present time.

As stated in a recent issue there is a shipment of twenty-five cars of raw sugar on route from Germany, and this will make about 400 tons of sugar.

At any rate, the great increase in trade is marvellous to say the least.—Raymond Bustler.

CAMPBELL & ANDERSON'S

Midsummer Sale of Men's Wear IS ON THIS WEEK

From SATURDAY, 18th, to SATURDAY, 25th Instant

MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS, BOOTS AND SHOES, SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, ETC., have all taken a tumble for JUST ONE WEEK

25 Pairs LADIES' SHOES, HALF-PRICE

EVERYTHING IN THE STORE REDUCED

THREE GOOD ONES

TABER FREE PRESS \$1.50
WEEKLY FREE PRESS \$1.00
FAMILY HERALD \$1.00

Weekly Free Press AND PRAIRIE FARMER, WINNIPEG
Family Herald AND WEEKLY STAR, MONTREAL
Taber Free Press
THESE THREE - \$2.50
REGULAR PRICE \$3.50

An Offer which Meets the Special Wants of All Classes of Readers

The Western Canadian reading public is made up chiefly of these classes:—Persons who have lived in the West for a lengthy period and are out-and-out Westerners, and recent arrivals from the Old Country, from the United States, and from Eastern Canada.

Perhaps no one newspaper could cater with complete satisfaction to all these classes, but by this combination offer every special need is met.

The Weekly Press and Prairie Farmer gives a complete record week by week of all happenings in the Western Provinces. In addition it has special departments for American and British settlers. The Family Herald and Weekly Star supplies the former resident of Eastern Canada with the news of the Eastern portion of the Dominion in detailed form, and the Taber Free Press provides the local Western news, which you cannot do without.

TABER FREE PRESS: Find enclosed \$2.50, for which send me Weekly Free Press and Prairie Farmer, Winnipeg; Family Herald and Weekly Star, Montreal; and Taber Free Press, for one year each.

COME AND SEE OUR NEW LINE OF

Men's and Boy's Summer Suits

FOR DOMINION DAY

\$15.00 SUITS for Only \$7.75
\$5.00 Boys' Suits from \$3.75

We have Bargains to offer in all kinds of Dry Goods Our Groceries are Fresh and Clean

The Blue Front Trading Co.,
LIMITED

AGREWSOME SUICIDE.

James Moon's Fiendish Composure in Planning Death.

HE MADE GOOD HIS BOAST.

This Singular Man Vowed He Would Make by His Remarkable Manner of Death a Name for Himself That Would Live For Years.

In all the annals of suicides the most over it is not recorded that any man prepared for death and stared the grim reaper in the face with more fiendish composure than did James Moon in planning and working out his method of ending his life, which he adopted and put into execution in the old Lahr hotel at Lafayette, Ind., many years ago.

After strapping his body securely to the floor he then chloroformed himself so that he would remain perfectly motionless until a candle, burning through a hole in the floor, would reach a guillotine of his own invention to sever his head from his body.

"I will make for myself a name that will live for years and years after my death," boasted Moon when first he began to work on his plan, months before he actually carried it out. It was not an idle boast. His name is still remembered beyond the confines of Tippecanoe county, for the diabolical running employed in his gruesome deed insures the perpetuation of the story for years to come.

The crude but effective guillotine by which Moon chopped off his head is now one of the most interesting relics in the museum of Frankfort, Ind.

The sanity of Moon had been questioned before the startling act of self destruction, for he was continuously talking of revolutionizing the county, and various remarkable inventions upon which he was working. One of his hobbies was a sewing machine that he promised would revolutionize the county, and he had invented in that line, and he would spend days working on it in a little shed in the rear of his house. Moon was known throughout the county, and there were some who believed that he was really a genius and some who would sneer at the man who, even on such a small scale, had made a name for himself.

Every detail in the construction of the death dealing device was perfect. Could one have watched the man at work in his little shed in the long hours of the night he would have seen a remarkable spectacle. Moon sat there stretched out on the floor, his head and arms, marking the distance with perfect accuracy and then opening the huge blade to see if it would descend just at the right place and neck had been. Every calculation had to be perfect, every point in the instrument had to work perfectly, to insure such a perfect success as was attained in the final test to which it was put.

The big blade was sharpened to the keenness of a razor and it was when the neck was cut through so smoothly that not even a bone was shattered.

Bidding his family a happy farewell, Moon left his home in the section of Tippecanoe county known as the "West Plains" and went to the old Lahr hotel at Lafayette, one Saturday afternoon in June, 1876. His only baggage was a trunk in which the pieces of his guillotine, a bottle of chloroform and other materials necessary in the preparation for his suicide were stored.

The afternoon and evening Moon spent chatting with friends about the hotel, and he was the guest of all of them. He gave no indication that the hour was near when he would carry out execution the plans he had made to make his name famous.

The hour must have been late before Moon began his work of setting up the guillotine, for the men in the adjoining room told that the light in his room was burning when they retired, but no sounds came from the silent chamber. It is presumed, however, that he employed the early part of the evening in putting the different parts of the guillotine together. The arm proper was six feet three inches long and was in three separate pieces and was constructed out of hard oak. Each part was put together with screws, so that there would be no noise necessary in erecting it.

The work of putting this arm together must have taken considerable time, as each piece was thoroughly braced to prevent play in any direction. The arm connected with a broad hinge that fastened on one side to the floor of the room and on the other to the hinge leading to make it secure. The broad axis, which no doubt was the last to be attached to the guillotine, weighed sixty-four pounds and was made secure with five heavy screws. Moon made the broad axis at one of the principal foundries of the city and through the suspicion said that he was making a "special kind of chopper for the chief of the Lahr hotel."

All of the parts of the guillotine in place, Moon began his painstaking arrangements for the end. At a measured distance from the hinge he fastened two straps to the floor with screws, and at the side of the window he placed a bracket, on which he put an ordinary kerosene candle. From the wall just above the candle to a point near

the broad axis two slender cords that he had secured from the side of the candle in order that at the center they would practically become a part of the wick. Thus the flame had some time to burn before it could release the instrument of death.

Moon even took the trouble to prepare a small box filled with cotton to receive his head when it fell from his body. Through a hole in each side of the box and beneath his chin he passed a stick, the object of this being to prevent his head from falling forward when he became unconscious. The stick held his head so that there was no chance for the broad axis to miss his neck in the exact spot that he had calculated.

Shorter and shorter grew the yellow flame on the side of the wall, but the man calculated coldly and deliberately, and he had time for everything. When the candle had burned a certain distance he reached for a small piece of chloroform that he had placed at his side, dashed its contents on a heavy cloth and placed it across his nose and the lower part of his face, thus shutting his hands beneath the strap across his chest, the man had completed every detail, and all that remained was for the flame of the candle to release the guillotine's blade.

The light had passed, and the day came with no awe of the tragedy that had been planned. Supposed that Moon was sleeping late in the afternoon, a crowd of people was sent to investigate. Getting no response to his knock, he stood on a chair and looked through the transom of the door. With a yell he fled from the building.

Then the door was forced open, and the man in whom John Moon had sought to perpetrate his name was revealed. The coroner, Dr. W. V. Vinnege, was called, and a jury of prominent citizens was summoned before the body of Moon became known. From Salsack's building, coming until a crowd, Monday afternoon this jury remained in continuous session, debating when or where the deed should be done, and how it had been done.

On the side of the big arm of the guillotine was printed "Harmkam" and on the other "The State of Indiana." The evidence of the justice of a damned deed.

KILLING A DEVILFISH.

Spent on the Gulf of Mexico That En-

gaged the mind of a young man.

The task of killing a devilfish from a

fortified boat was left to the

teacher of the part, the married

member explaining that he had

been told that the devilfish had

been seen in the Gulf of Mexico.

According to a writer in

the "Scientific American," who most

likely saw the fish, it was a

large, black, spotted animal, with

a clear head at the first.

The plan developed perfectly—

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UNCLE SAM'S I. O. U.

The Payment for Stuart's Portrait of George Washington.

The Columbian Historical society recently has come into possession of the portrait of George Washington, which was painted by Gilbert Stuart. This was the portrait which in the year of 1812 was rescued from the burning White House by the intrepid Dolley Madison. Stuart painted this portrait in Philadelphia in 1795, when in the height of his glory. He had recently had returned from London, where he had painted among his subjects King George IV., the Prince of Wales, Mrs. Siddons and many other celebrities, and he had the temerity to ask congress for \$800 for his painting of the first patriot.

The solons were aghast at such a price, promptly refused to pay it and intimated that any one so ungrateful might as well go back and paint kings for he was not suited to paint patriots. But Dolley Madison, who had rescued the portrait from the burning White House, threw herself in the breach, urged the claim of the artist and put before the congress what a figure they would cut should the eyes of the world be called to meet an obligation toward a portrait of the first patriot. After much quibbling a promissory note was given at ten per cent, and it was twenty years before the portrait was received. The portrait of the first patriot ever painted of the Father of his Country. During the busy outline of the picture from its frame, the artist, the victor of the British were marling on the capital the signature of Stuart was destroyed. The picture lay in obscurity for a dozen years, and then some one thought of its authenticity when it was shown in the White House. It now adorns the blue room, with Martha Washington by the same artist, and he took from the sole decoration of the throne room, as the duty blue room is dubbed by those who like court thrives. For over seventy-five years it hung in the east room.

THE CREATIVE POWER.

"Science," Said Lord Kelvin, "Affirms

the Existence of a God."

I cannot at all accept the view of

those who assert that science is a

discovery of the laws of nature, but

clearly demonstrated to me that

its structure is totally unscientific. In fact,

it has no structure in the accepted

meaning of the term. Neither can

accept the view of those who assert

that science is a discovery of the

existence of a Creator. On the con-

trary, science must positively assert

the existence of a creative power. We

cannot escape from this conclusion

that science is a discovery of the

dynamic of living beings and "dead"

nature which we see around us.

Modern physiologists again firmly de-

clare that there is something else

than gravitation and the physical and

chemical forces. This something is a

vital principle. Science places before

us the unknown in the knowledge

of the unknown we all become aware

of. We know that in his works, but we

are forced to believe in a creative

power. We are forced to believe in a

perfect confidence in other than phys-

ical, dynamic or electrical forces.

There is no middle term between ab-

solute scientific belief in a creative power

and the acceptance of the theory of a

haphazard coming together of atoms.

Here science itself is forced to ac-

cept the action of a creative power.

Forty years ago I asked the great Lie-

big during a walk in the country if

he believed that grass and flowers grew

solely as the result of chemical force.

He replied, "Not any more than I be-

lieve that chemical force can translate

itself into the life of a plant. I believe

in the phenomena of vegetation." Every act

of the will is a stupendous miracle for

chemical, physical and mathematical

forces. If your intellect is strong

enough you will be forced to believe

in God, the foundation of all religion,

and you will see that science is not at

all hostile to religion. Far from that,

it must be looked upon as its auxiliary.

—Lord Kelvin.

Wanted His Tip.

"In Astoria," there used to be an old

fisherman who brought me the first of

every month a present of a splendid

salmon from his master. I always

gave the old fisherman a tip.

"That one morning I was very busy,

A LITTLE LEARNING.

Some Amusing Blunders Made by English School Children.

Here are some amusing blunders, or "howlers," made by English school children. One of the very best in the list is very different from those of today. A. They weren't; they had big dark eyes and long black hair. "Ich dent" is the motto on the Princes of Wales' features. "The Dutch and English after the armada struck a medal; Jehovah blew, and they were scattered on it." John Bull was persuaded to retreat and fled to France, where he afterward died in mental agony. "In 155 B. C. Julius Caesar crossed over to Britain and conquered it, and in 54 B. C. he crossed over again to drive out the Druids; this shows, therefore, that he laid the foundation of the French language and French civilization and also made Italy safe from any attack from the barbarians." "Hamlet was a towering show, pantomime, etc., and acrobats in the Carrou hall, Birmingham." "Cicero was a Grecian philosopher; he led the 5,000 Greeks after Xenophon was killed."

Social questions are sometimes treated after this fashion: "In one of the slums of Liverpool, in the back yard, was a house which was a disgrace to the neighborhood. In the houses of the poor the drains are in a fearful state and quite unfit for human habitation. It is nearly all over the roof, and the drains are in the center of the house, keeping a fountain in each corner." The best way to improve non-households would be to put a thick plank on the floor and a cast iron beam on the ceiling." The Bible provides some quaint instances: "When Lot's wife looked back she was turned into a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night." "The city of refuge was heaven." "Amos was a very colorful peasant or an epic poet." "A Sturgeon was not used as a swimming bath or a tanner's shop." "The assessor lamb might not be older than eight days or younger, than one year."

BURNING A DIAMOND.

The Experiment as Made by Davy and Faraday.

That diamonds will not only burn, but will burn, was proved as long ago as 1814 by Sir Humphrey Davy and Michael Faraday. The experiment was carried out at Florence, where the two scientists were visiting the grand duke of Tuscany, whose burning glass was the medium through which the sun was allowed to operate. This burning glass consisted of a couple of concentric glass lenses, each other about three and a half feet, the large lens being some fourteen inches in diameter, the smaller about three inches. The lenses were set on a rod of platinum which had a cup-shaped receptacle at the top pierced with holes to admit of free circulation of gas. This was fixed in the center of a glass globe of twenty-two cubic inches capacity, exhausted of air and filled with pure hydrogen.

Intense heat was brought to bear upon the diamond when it was exposed to the sun, the second lens greatly reducing the focus. In the course of three-quarters of an hour it was necessary twice or thrice to cool the globe. Then it was noticed that the diamond was slowly dissolving and becoming gradually opaque. Suddenly it burst into flame. They removed the stone from the focus, and it blazed away merrily. It glowed brilliantly with a scarlet light inclining to purple, and continued to burn for about four minutes.

The glass was then cooled and the diamond again submitted to the action of the sun. Again it blazed, but not for so long a period as at first. Twice more this was repeated, and then the diamond was totally consumed. This was the first occasion on which, so far as is known, a diamond had been seen to burn.

How to Test a Restaurant.

The man was enthusiastic about a restaurant he had discovered. "Best place I've eaten at in months," he said. "Everything first class. You'd better try it."

"Very good," said the friend. "I'm very hungry when you went in?" asked his friend. "As a bear," said the man. "Go back some time when you are not so reverent," his friend advised, "and see how you like it then. I make it a point never to experiment with a restaurant recommended by a person who was very hungry when he ate there. To a person who is half starved anything tastes good."

He Was Very Cool.

A congressman who was on board a train which was wrecked says that when the shock came one of the passengers was pitched over several seats in time to receive the contents of the water cooler, which tipped over and soaked his clothing with ice water. A highly excited passenger rushed up to him and told him to keep cool.

"Go away," said the wet man. "I am the coolest man in the car. I have just had two buckets of ice water emptied down my back."

Its Origin.

"I wonder who first said 'It's better to be born rich than rich?' queried the young widow. "Some old fool whose young wife married him for his money, I imagine," rejoined the wise tacheur.—Chicago News.

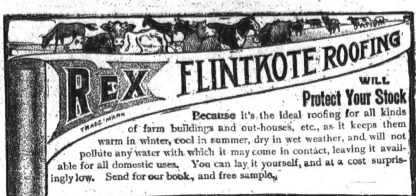
As powerful as man thinks he is, he has not yet been able to tell what makes a cat black and white—Manchester Union.

At the wedding the one who ate least is the bride.—Spanish.

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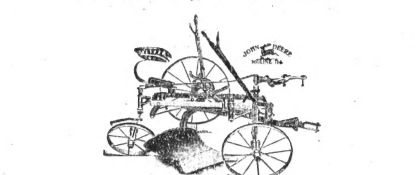
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